

**BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING**

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POLICY STATEMENT ON DENIAL OF LICENSURE

The California Board of Registered Nursing protects the public by screening applicants for licensure in order to identify potentially unsafe practitioners. Statutory authority for denial of licensure is set out in Business and Professions Code Sections 480-487, 492, 493, 496, 810, 820-828, 2750-2765, and 2795-2797.

The law provides for denial of licensure for crimes or acts which are substantially related to nursing qualifications, functions, or duties. A crime or act meets this criterion if, to a substantial degree, it evidences present or potential unfitness to perform nursing functions in a manner consistent with the public health, safety, or welfare (California Code of Regulations, Section 1444).

The Board may deny licensure on the basis of:

- Conviction of crime substantially related to the practice of nursing.
- Any act involving dishonesty, fraud, or deceit with intent to substantially benefit self or another or to substantially injure another.
- Any act which is grounds for revocation of a license.
- Making a false statement on the application for license.
- Breach of examination security.

Convictions

The Board considers most convictions involving sex crimes, drug crimes, and crimes of violence to be substantially related to nursing practice. Board regulations list examples of such crimes or acts to include, but not be limited to:

- Conviction of child abuse.
- Violation of Nursing Practice Act.
- Conviction as a mentally disordered sex offender.
- Crime or act involving narcotics, dangerous drugs, or dangerous devices.
- Conviction of assault and/or battery.

Rehabilitation

If the Board determines that an act or crime is substantially related to the practice of nursing, then it is the responsibility of the applicant to present sufficient evidence of rehabilitation.

When considering denial of license, the Board takes into account the following criteria to evaluate the rehabilitation of the applicant. (California Code of Regulations, Section 1445).

1. Nature and severity of the acts or crimes.
2. Additional subsequent acts.
3. Recency of acts or crimes.
4. Compliance with terms of parole, probation, restitution, or other sanctions.
5. Evidence of rehabilitation submitted by applicant.

The Board has developed the following list of suggested evidence of rehabilitation for applicants whose licensure is in question.

It should be noted that the board applies the same denial criteria for applications for interim permits and temporary license as it uses for permanent licensure.

In summary, the Board of Registered Nursing screens applications fairly but cautiously, applying the above criteria. Schools of nursing are encouraged when counseling prospective nursing students to make them aware that there could be potential licensure problems due to serious acts or convictions as described above. In this manner, students have the opportunity to explore other career options prior to investing substantial time in a nursing program if it appears that a prior serious act or conviction may jeopardize licensure due to its substantial relationship to the practice of nursing.

EVIDENCE OF REHABILITATION

At the time of application for licensure, the burden of proof lies with the applicant to demonstrate sufficient competent evidence of rehabilitation to establish fitness to perform nursing functions in a manner consistent with public health, safety, and welfare. The following list itemizes types of evidence which the applicant should consider providing to the Board. All items should be mailed directly to the Board by the individual or agency who is providing information about the applicant.

1. Copies of court documents pertinent to conviction, including documents specifying conviction and sanctions, and proof of completion of sanction.
2. Letter from applicant describing underlying circumstances of arrest and conviction record as well as any rehabilitation efforts or changes in life since that time to prevent future problems.
3. Letters of reference from nursing program instructors concerning attendance, participation, and performance in nursing program.
4. Letters of reference from past and/or current employers.
5. Letters from recognized recovery programs attesting to current sobriety and length of time of sobriety if there has been a history of alcohol or drug abuse.
6. A current mental status examination by a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist. The evaluation should address the likelihood of similar acts or convictions in the future, and should speak to the suitability of the registered nursing profession for the applicant.
7. Letters of reference from other knowledgeable professionals, such as probation or parole officers.
8. Copy of Certificate of Rehabilitation or evidence of expungement proceedings.
9. Evidence of compliance with and completion of terms of probation, parole, restitution, or any other sanctions.
10. For endorsement applicants, copies of:
 - a. Formal accusation and determination of other state,
 - b. Copies of evidence presented to other state in order to obtain reinstatement of license or reduction or penalty,
 - c. Terms of probation and evidence of current compliance if currently on probation in another state.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR DENIAL OF LICENSURE
(Summarized Version of Business & Professions Code)

Grounds for Denial

- 480 (a) Board may deny a license on the basis of:
- (1) Conviction of a crime, after time for appeal, irrespective of a subsequent order under Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code.
 - (2) Any act involving dishonesty, fraud or deceit with intent to substantially benefit self or another, or substantially injure another.
 - (3) Any act which is grounds for suspension or revocation of registered nurse's license.
- (b) May not deny license solely on basis of felony conviction if there is certificate of rehabilitation. (Penal Code 4852.01)
- (c) May deny license if applicant knowingly made false statement of fact required in application.

Criteria for Related Crimes Required

- 481 Board must have criteria to assist in considering denial, revocation, suspension of license in order to determine whether a crime or act is substantially related to nursing qualifications, functions, or duties. (BRN criteria specified in Section 1444 of California Code of Regulations).

Criteria for Rehabilitation Required

- 482 Board must have criteria to evaluate rehabilitation when considering (a) denial or (b) suspension or revocation of license. Board must consider all competent evidence of rehabilitation furnished by applicant or licensee. (Section 1445 of California Code of Regulations).

Attestations of Good Moral Character Not Required

- 484 No applicant can be required to submit attestations of good moral character.

Procedure for Board Upon Denial

- 485 Upon denial the Board must (a) serve a statement of issues or (b) notify the applicant of the denial stating the reasons and the right to a hearing. The right to a hearing is waived if a written request is not received within 60 days.

Reapplication After Denial

- 486 Upon denial the Board must inform the applicant of the earliest date for reapplication, state that all competent evidence of rehabilitation will be considered upon reapplication, and send a copy of the criteria for rehabilitation.
- 487 If a hearing is requested it must be conducted within 90 days of request, except for OAH extensions or at applicant's request.
- 492 Successful completion of any diversion program under the Penal Code or successful completion of an alcohol and drug problem assessment program under the Vehicle Code does not prohibit the Board from denying or disciplining a license based upon the underlying misconduct.

- 493 The record of the conviction of a crime shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the conviction occurred and the Board may inquire into the circumstances surrounding the crime in order to fix the degree of discipline or to determine if the conviction is substantially related.

Violations of Exam Security

- 496 Board may deny, suspend, revoke, or restrict license on grounds that applicant for licensure subverted or attempted to subvert administration of examination.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO LICENSE DENIAL
(Summarized Version of California Code of Regulations)

1444. Substantial Relationship Criteria

A crime or act is considered substantially related to the practice of nursing if, to a substantial degree, it evidences present or potential unfitness of a registered nurse to perform nursing functions in a manner consistent with the public health, safety, or welfare.

Such acts or crimes include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Conviction of child abuse.
- (b) Violation of Nursing Practice Act.
- (c) Conviction as a mentally disordered sex offender.
- (d) Crime or act involving sale, gift, administration, or furnishing of narcotics, dangerous drugs, or dangerous devices.
- (e) Conviction for assault and/or battery.

1445. Criteria for Rehabilitation

- (a) When considering denial of license, the Board is to consider the following criteria in evaluating the rehabilitation of the applicant and his/her present eligibility for a license.
 - (1) Nature and severity of acts or crimes.
 - (2) Evidence of any additional, subsequent acts which also could be considered grounds for denial.
 - (3) Time that has elapsed since commission of acts or crimes.
 - (4) Extent to which applicant has complied with terms of parole, probation, restitution, or other sanctions.
 - (5) Evidence of rehabilitation submitted by applicant.